

RESEARCH

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CONTENTS

	Page
FROM THE EDITOR	1
THE COSMOS:	
Hoerbiger and the Cosmic Cloud	2
By Francis Ashton.	
ATLANTIS:	
This Atlantis Question	3
By Egerton Sykes.	
Atlantis: Light from the Old Frisian Oera Linda Boek	6
By Harold T. Wilkins.	
MEGALITHS & SAGAS:	
The Earliest Survey of Britain	8
By K. H. Koop	
CONCEPTIONS AND AUTOPSIES	12
LITERARY MONOLOGUE	12
By Critias.	
NEWS FROM THE RESEARCH CENTRE GROUP	14

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THE WAY AHEAD

This first issue of *Research* is going out to many readers in all parts of the world, some of whom are scientists, experts and authorities on various kindred subjects and others, who call themselves "interested lay readers"; but to which ever group you personally may belong, we earnestly hope you will co-operate with us in our endeavour to push back the curtain of earliest known history.

There is a vast amount of research to be done, information to be collected and checked, tabulated and then linked together to make a coherent pattern. This is far beyond the abilities of any one man in a life time. No one person could hope to be an expert on every subject covered in this journey to find the origin of civilisation.

We, in these islands, are somewhat hampered by restrictions on foreign travel and until the position improves, we are very dependant on our friends overseas to follow up possible clues for us. It is to be hoped that readers will have theories of their own to put forward and indeed, some may disagree with many of the opinions expressed by the authors of the various articles published in this journal, which makes it all the more important that they should write in and give their views. Letters, articles are very welcome and these we shall do our best to publish, but remembering the paper shortage, please write as concisely as possible.

It had been anticipated that an article written by Mr. H. S. Bellamy, the well known author of "The Atlantis Myth" and student of the Hoerbiger theory of Cosmic Origins, would have appeared in this issue; but the Vienna-London postal service has decreed otherwise and so we hope to include this in the July/August number.

There is little need to stress the manifold difficulties of starting a new project in these days. News-print shortages, priorities, licences, permits and the ever present hard currency question; these thorny problems are all too well known to the inhabitants of Britain and to our friends overseas. But in spite of all this, *Research* feels confident it has something to offer and moreover, is determined to flourish because here is a meeting place to which people from every corner of the earth can come and add their share of knowledge.

We would like to thank all the authors of this number who have given us their valuable time and their articles, no small contribution. And so we send our greetings to all who would join us in this fascinating quest—in search of the source of civilization.

THE EDITOR.

HOERBIGER AND THE COSMIC CLOUD

FRANCIS ASHTON.

In 1923 the existence of the cosmic cloud was established beyond doubt. J. S. Plasket, working with the 72 inch reflector at the Dominion Observatory, British Colombia, examined the spectra of a large number of stars and found in them absorption lines which were not due to the stars themselves but to a highly tenuous cloud of gas between them and the Earth. We now know that within our galactic system this cloud pervades all space and that its mass is equal to that of all the stars within the system. Its density is not uniform and there are regions where it is so condensed that it becomes visible. It may be seen with the aid of a telescope, but it is best observed by means of photography. In some places it appears as filmy wisps of gas, glowing with fluorescent light and often wreathed into delicate lace-work, in others it is an opaque mass blotting out the light of the stars beyond. Many of these condensations, or "nebulae," have been known for a very long time, but it is only in recent years that astronomers have realised that they have no boundaries and that each nebula, tailing off gradually in density, extends until the outskirts of the next one are reached.

When Hoerbiger first advanced his theory, nothing was known about the cosmic cloud, and it was generally believed that the celestial bodies went their ways untrammelled through empty space. He believed, however, that space was filled with a highly tenuous medium, in fact he anticipated the discovery of the cosmic cloud. Nobody can deny that, if there is a resistant medium, the "Hoerbiger effect," the spiralling down of planets on to the sun and of satellites on to their primaries **must** take place; and it may well be asked whether the discovery of the cosmic cloud does not completely vindicate his theory.

Unfortunately it cannot be said to have done so. Estimates have been made of the density of the cloud and these make it much more tenuous than that required by his theory. There are, however, many possibilities. It is not unlikely that astronomers will revise their estimate, for there is some conflicting evidence. The estimate is a mean figure, and we should expect the density of the cloud to be much greater around a heavy body like the sun than it is in the reaches of inter-stellar space. Moreover, although it is believed that the sun is now moving through a region of average density, it has not always done so. If we look back along the way it has come, we see the greatest condensation known to us, the Orion Nebula. About ten million years ago the solar system was passing through this and may well have carried some of the denser gas away with it.

The discovery of the cosmic cloud cannot be said to have established the "Hoerbiger effect" beyond doubt; but it may

be reassuring to some to note that, if the effect exists, it must be becoming less. Not only is the sun moving away from a region of great condensation, but everywhere the cloud is being continually swept up by the stars as they rush through it; in fact, in ten thousand billion years time, it will have been cleaned up altogether. The Earth may therefore look forward to a future more peaceful than the past that Hoerbiger's theory allows it.

THIS ATLANTIS QUESTION

EGERTON SYKES.

In 600 B.C. when Plato in the *Timaeus* and the *Critias*, gave to the world the first coherent story of the fall of the Atlantic continent in 1,100 B.C., his audience was composed of people to whom the western ocean and, indeed, all the mainland of Europe north of the Carpathians, was nearly a closed book. It was in all probability for this reason that interest in Atlantis has been closely related to the widening field of exploration, so that now that the land world is conquered the depths of the sea may yet be investigated.

In the *Timaeus*, Plato related through the mouth of *Critias*, of a sea girt land, in a warm and delectable climate, of which Solon had been told nearly 200 years before while on a visit to Sais (now Sa el Heger), by the priests of the temple of Neith—an early Egyptian goddess, usually bracketed with Osiris and Korus, whose cult was centred at Sais about the 26th Dynasty. When Solon was boasting about the heroes of early Greek mythology, the eldest of the priests told him, somewhat bluntly, that Greek culture was adolescent having no real roots in the past. He then went on to say that before that great flood (of biblical fame), the then inhabitants of Athens, which had been founded 1,000 years before Sais, i.e., 9,000 years before, were engaged in war with the inhabitants of an island in the Atlantic, which had subjected what is now the North African coast as far east as the Egyptian frontier and Southern Europe as far as Italy. Then came the deluge in which both the warring armies were drowned, while the continent of Atlantis sank beneath the waves.

Further details as to the Kingdom of Atlantis were given in the *Critias*, including a description of the capital city with its ring-work of circular canals 300 feet wide of ever decreasing radius surrounding the temple of Poseidon which stood in the centre, all of which were inter-connected by a 50 stadia long canal to the coast. From the description of their navy of 1,200 ships, it is to be assumed that the troops operating against the Greeks must have been in the nature of task forces transported by sea. Unfortunately, this narrative breaks off

in the middle* of a sentence, and was never completed owing to the death of Plato.

In spite of the prevailing ignorance of the period, the story of this wonderful continent with its sacrifices of bulls to Poseidon; with its buildings of orichaleum (which may have been copper aluminium alloy), and its vast cultural background, interested many writers of the classical period, and about a hundred references to Atlantis have been tabulated in the classics. The difficulty being, that many of the writings only exist by the happy chance of the authors who quoted them having, in their turn, been quoted by others whose works are available (albeit in fragmentary condition) to-day.

During the dark ages, the question of Atlantis drifted into abeyance, but with the renaissance of classical study, the idea of seeking for its remains inspired many explorers, including Columbus. Atlantis, Antilla, El Brasil, St. Brendans Isle and a host of other fragmentary remains of what may well have been the lost continent were shown in the best maps of the world until the 17th century. Such cartographers as Bianca, Hall, Juan Cora, Ortilius, Pareto, Pizigani, Roselli, Toscanelli and Valesqua, to quote only a few names having shown one or more of these islands on their maps.

The discovery of America, with its gigantic ruined cities in Yutacan, in Peru and in the Andean highlands, fired the Atlantists to much research and to the writing of many books, a process which continues at lessening speed until the middle of the last century, when Ignatius Donnelly, a member of the Minnesota legislature, wrote his famous book "Atlantis, the Antediluvian World," of which a new edition is in process of preparation. Although the first edition was dated 1884, this work carefully summarised all the existing evidence in favour of the Atlantis theory, and he may be said to have laid the second brick in the structure of Atlantis research, Plato having laid the first, by offering reasonable evidence that it *had* existed at that date and in the place given by Critias.

However, while this was most important, it did not satisfy the justified curiosity of those who asked: "Just *why* should there have been a flood at that particular moment just to destroy a world of sinners, including the population of Atlantis?" The answer of Divine Wrath was obviously inadequate, as on all recorded occasions it had manifested itself through natural means and there was no reason to expect that the whole course of nature would revise itself for this one occasion. The fact that to cover the whole of the earth's surface as described in Genesis, would have taken far more water than was contained in all the seas and oceans alone, was enough to cast justifiable doubts on the whole story.

Bearing in mind that myth is unwritten history seen through the eyes of children, many efforts, mostly puerile, were made to find a satisfactory reason why the world should have suffered a flood and why Atlantis should have been drowned.

An explanation was not found until 1913, when the late Hanns Hoerbiger, an eminent Austrian engineer, who had spent many years in investigating cosmic origins, postulated what is now known as the Cosmic Ice theory, or Welt-Eis-Lehre, which, *inter alia*, explains why Atlantis sank.

Briefly, the ether is permeated by extremely rarified gases, the general effect of which is to make the paths of planets around the sun, inward spiral ellipses—like the tracks of gramophone records—the steepness of the spiral being in inverse ratio to the size of the planet concerned. For this reason Luna, a small planet between the earth and Mars, came—after thousands of years of near misses—within the gravitational range of the earth. A previous moon had been disintegrated some thousands of years earlier through having come too close. The gravitational effect of Luna's approach was to draw the waters of the earth from the Poles towards the Equator, deepening the seas in that area by a mile or more, insufficient to wipe out humanity, but enough to cause Atlantis to vanish and Noah to seek refuge in the Ark. The multiplicity of flood stories spread all over the Atlantic and Mediterranean basins, tends to show that the number of survivors must have been considerable.

Having defined the third corner-stone, the reason *why*, it is now possible to give some idea of what Atlantis was, although final proof of this will have to await improved methods of deep sea research.

Atlantis was an island, about as large as the Iberian peninsular and south-west France, situated between the West Indies, the Canaries and the Azores. It lay on top of the earth's main earthquake belt, and it is quite possible that before it sank it may have broken up into two or more islands, one of which was Antilla.

Its population appear to have enjoyed a mixed Stone Age and Bronze Age civilization. There are no indications that they could write, but they certainly knew sufficient astronomy to have an accurate calendar and it seems probable that they were the first to conceive the zodiacs. They mummified their dead; built many cyclopean structures; did not know the use of the wheel; worshipped a water god Poseidon, to whom bulls were sacrificed, and who was in some way connected with moon worship, horse racing and equine sports. This is of interest as there were no horses in America before the arrival of Columbus and it is possible that the colonists only managed to import stallions and not mares.

When the waters rose and submerged Atlantis, some of the refugees passed into Central America, up the Amazon to the border of Peru, Bolivia and Columbia. Those refugees who took the eastern route crossed the Sahara Sea (as it was in those days), to the lower reaches of the Nile bringing with them their megalithic structures (stone circles and dolmens); pyramids; the orienting of temples to the stars; the *couvade* (a custom whereby the husband takes to his bed after a birth);

the matriarchy, traces of which still remain in Spain where men continue to use their mother's name rather than their father's and so on.

The physical consequences of the submergence were the Saragasso Sea which comes from the debris floating over Atlantis; the Gulf Stream, which is the remnant of the currents which flowed around the Island; the Mediterranean Sea, formed from a series of land-locked valleys when the waters broke through the Pillars of Hercules; the Sahara Sea which on drying up became the Sahara Desert; the severing of the West Indies chain of Islands from the American Continent and numerous other changes.

Now 11,000 years later, the Saragasso Sea, once the terror of navigation, is almost a myth; the Gulf Stream is changing its direction slowly with disastrous effects on the British climate, while the world is inviting an even worse fate for all civilization in its experiments with Atomic Bombs.

ATLANTIS: LIGHT FROM THE OLD FRISIAN MANUSCRIPT, "OERA LINDA BOEK"

HAROLD T. WILKINS.

"The spoke of the great Juul (wheel), of the sun stood at the top when Atlan sunk, but after that our freedom went with it. Three thousand years after Atlan sunk, the wheel had gone deeper into the darkness and in blood, shed over you in a great war, by the wickedness of princes and priests. But the dawn will glow and the false priests and princes will wrestle against freedom . . . yet all the stories that tell in their praise shall be cast into the flames, and thereafter, you and your children of the white people of Friga (or Frya) shall have peace."

The above quotation is from a remarkable and extremely ancient manuscript in a very ancient Frisian dialect; it has been copied and re-copied in the many thousands of years, but always in archaic Frisian. It probably reflects the feeling of many thoughtful people in our days of portent and the lurid shadows of things to come. If there be anything in the theory of cycles of history, then it may be that, at the end of every 12,000 years of world history, old mysteries begin to be revealed and the clouds of oblivion to lift.

The old Frisian chronicle of the Oera Linda is the Popul Vuh of the ancient white races of Europe. In 1869, Dr. E. Verwijs, librarian of the provincial library at Leeuwarden, received from Cornelis Over de Linden fragments of this manuscript which had been handed down, age by age, in his family of very old Frisian descent. The Oera Linda Boek, as it is called, is of unknown antiquity, written by several hands

at dates far apart, in a very ancient Frisian dialect and in a script resembling lapidarian Greek. It describes a white people, fair, blue-eyed and civilised, who were monotheistic, humane and seafarers. They were ruled by a matriarchate under the control of the Erde-Moeder, with a high priestess called the Burgtmaad (sometimes called Min-Erva), head of a vestal college of virgins. I have no space here except to quote a very remarkable passage:

HOW THE BAD TIME CAME.

"During the whole summer the sun had been hid behind clouds, as though it would not look on the earth. There was perpetual calm and the damp mist hung like a wet sail over the houses and marshes. The air was heavy and oppressive and men were neither cheerful nor joyful. In the midst of this stillness the earth began to tremble as if she were dying. The mountains vomited fire and flames. Some sank into the bosom of the earth, and in other places mountains rose out of the plain. Aldland (Atlantis), called by the seafaring people Atlan, disappeared, and the wild waters rose so high over hill and valley, that everything was buried, and others who had escaped the fire were drowned in the water . . . It was not only in Finda's Land (or Findaland—probably central Asia or India)—that the earth vomited fire, but also in Twiskland (Germany). Whole forests were burnt, one after the other, and when the wind blew from that quarter our land was covered with ashes. Rivers changed their course and at their mouths new islands were formed of sand and drift. During three years this continued, but at length it ceased, and the forests became visible . . . Many countries were submerged, and in other places the land rose above the sea, and the woods were destroyed through half Twiskland. Troups of Finda's people (Asiatics, proto-Libyans (?) or nilotics) came and settled in the empty places. Our dispersed people were exterminated or made slaves . . ."

We hear of Woden, nephew of the sea-king, of a white race named Sterik; of Thinno or Minno (Minos?), a Frisian sea-king who gave laws to the Cretans; of trading with Phœnicians; of the kidnapping of girls by the Golem of the Phœnicians to provide wives for womenless men in Britanja, then a place of exile for the lawless and masterless; of Ulysses (Ulysus, king of the Jonischen—clan of old Italy); of Neef-tuna (Neptune), a Frisian sea-roamer and ancient coloniser; and of his cousin Inka:

" . . . who, separating his ships, at Kadik (Cadiz), the port with quay and stone wharf, from Neef-Tuna, sailed away over the western ocean hoping that, perhaps, some high-lying part of Atlan, the sunken, might have remained above the water so that he and his Magyars might settle in peace. Neef-Tuna sailed to the Middle Sea (Mediterranean), but Inka and his sea-kampers were never more heard of . . ."

The name Inka seems suggestive in relation to the old, high caste white rulers of Peru; for be it recalled that the Incas, as shown in pictures painted for old Spain by a Quechua artist in the 17th century were men of distinctly Aryan or Caucasian countenances. The term Inca like the element "Vira" or "sun" in Viracocha is *not* found in the old Quechua tongue of Peru. Moreover, old native Chilian or Araucanian folk lore, actually mentions names of Frisian chiefs! All this

adds point to the tradition mentioned by the *cronistas* that the Peruvians' ancient rulers came from the East.

The race of the Frisians had the belief that seems also to have existed in old Brazil in Atlantis: they inscribed in "set letters" in the western walls of their cities the most striking episodes in the history of their race: and, as is the case of this old race of Hy-Brazil, the "set" letters were exactly like those later derived and used by the Greeks and the Phœnicians.

The most ancient book of the Oera Linda ends with a significant warning:

"I, Hiddo Tonomath Ovira Linda Wak (Hiddo, surnamed Ovira Linda Watch) warn Okke, my son: You must preserve these books with body and soul. They contain the history of all our people . . . Last year, I saved them in flood, as well as you and your mother, but they got wet and I had to copy them on foreign paper (probably cotton-paper got from the Arabs in Spain) . . . written at Lijuwet (or Ijudwerd), in the **3,449 year after the submersion of Atland** (Kiko surnamed Ovira Linda, a later author gives another warning) . . . Beloved successors for the sake of our dead forefathers, I beg you a thousand times, never let a Papekappe (monk) look on these ancient writings. They are very cunning (Hja Sprekath Sweta Wirda) and will destroy in underhand manner all that belong to us Frisians."

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Numerous books have been written in Holland as a polemic for or against this ancient MS. The two volumes in which the old Frisian text is published are:

J. G. OTTEMA.—"Thet Oera Linda Bok" (with modern Dutch and old Frisian parallel texts, said to have been compiled from a 13th century MS). Published at Leeuwarden, 1872.

N. SANDBACH.—"The Oera Linda Book." (English translation with parallel Frisian text). London, 1876.

THE EARLIEST SURVEY OF BRITAIN

As shown by map, ground and nomenclature

K. H. KOOP.

The early invaders of Great Britain, on their various ways from Europe and elsewhere, would find that our small island country had the barest and vaguest of tracks as the inhabitants would have little need of regular long distance routes. How then would the invader find and fix his points in a strange land if, as we may suppose, he was astute mathematically and astronomically, and yet had only primitive methods of calculations?

We would be reasonable in assuming that he would board Britain on her low-lying coasts such as Kent, Essex and the Wash and gradually work up country to suitable levels for settling wherever he ousted the inhabitants. Then he would observe from specially selected points on the forward slopes of hill ranges across to the surrounding hills, marking each of these and in addition points along the sighting lines such as seemed good for settlement or for making diversions in other directions. At night, these or similar sighting stations would no doubt be used as fire beacons.

It is a known fact that certain aspects of these invaders' religion, though primitive, were bound up with the wonders of nature and its material aspects, sun, stars, earth, fire and water. It is possible to imagine they would revere many of these principal "stations," settlements and track junctions, setting up great stones singly or in circles and other geometrical arrangements, possibly in relation to astronomical phenomena such as sunrise and sunset, on the annual solstice and so on. Some sites would become protective camps for military or civil purposes, or for cattle pounds; others would form religious centres; others again for settlement centres and moot-points. To these places their followers would be directed by following a given alignment to a described junction and so on, until the ultimate destination was reached, always using hill points, nicks, clumps of trees, or even a lone bush as markers.

This survey, or marking out of a country, is a perfectly straightforward method which could have been used in the Stone Ages and could also have been used by such invaders as the Celts, who came to Britain in two waves up to about 450 B.C. and settled in the rich lowlands. Perhaps other tribes, earlier or later than the Celts, used similar methods of communications, but let us examine first another logical hypothesis.

In general, these hill-side "sighting stations" would be in themselves unsuitable for settlement, being exposed and spaced six miles or so apart (an easy visible distance) in the lowlands. In the higher lands the distance could be greater, except perhaps where a cluster of "markings" would be required in order to maintain inter-visibility at a complex junction of valleys. Supposing these stations were eventually named, they would be called, in the language of the invaders, beacon-place, shelter, mound, tree name, bush, flame or fire, and also after the primitive tools of the surveyors such as stave, earthbasket, hub, or even by the surveyors' measuring terms.

Working back from a study of the geography and nomenclature and following the theories of several authors, mostly members of the Straight Track Club such as Alfred Watkins, Wintle, F. C. Tyler and many others, the foregoing suppositions were usually adopted. The results have been recorded by me upon Ordnance Survey maps, and for convenience of area, the detail work was done on the one inch to a mile scale.

All the Cole or Cold Harbour names have been listed;

other Col-names; all Bush names such as Beggar's Bush, Mock-beggar; Tot and Tod (including Toat, Tote, Tut, Tit, Dud, Did, etc.); all Beacon, Flam-, Tan, Bel; Lows and Laws in hill regions; and Broom-, -berrow, -barrow and many -bury and -burgh names which appeared to conform to the hypothesis of possible "sighting stations," noting that many of these might well have Celtic or contemporary meanings in origin of the very kind of names expected and suggested above, i.e.: Goel—light, Arbur—shelter, Begas—bush, Dodi—to set or place, Hlaew—mound or beacon, Georh—mound, Skep—basket or hive.

Some of these were marked on the one inch map, joining them up as accurately as possible, Coldharbour to Coldharbour, Beggars Bush, Mockbeggar, Dod (or Tot) hill, or Skeppitt. In the uplands of Derbyshire were the Lows, then the Laws (many Dod Laws) of South Scotland; and the barrows and berrows of Wessex. Concentrating first on South East England, and starting in Kent, as no doubt many of the invaders did, it was noticed these were shown as farms as at Betteshanger, Bishopsbourne, Lympne (from 1st Edn. 1830 O.S.), or as mere seaboard points such as †C. Sluice, St. Nicholas at Wade; Great C. opposite Erith; Coalhouse Point E. Tilbury; or lost in hamlet, village or town development as at Leith Hill; Stoneleigh (Ewell); Coles Green (Dollis Hall) and so on. It was observed that these were distributed at roughly half a dozen miles in the lowlands of Kent; all the way north of the Downs and across both sides of the Thames Valley; sparsely over the Chilterns and only one or two near the coast of Sussex (Sompting, Emsworth and Wiskham), and becoming more occasional at 12-20 mile distances over the Berkshire, Wiltshire and Hampshire Downlands; non-existent on the Herriard, Romsey (Toot Hill and Tote Hill) and Wareham, to a separate geometrical system over the plain which will be explained later.

At valley junctions, were noted the expected clusters, such as the Marlow and Wycombe Coldharbours, Loudwater Mt. Skippett, and Shottesbrooke C., Coleshill C., Beaconsfield and (?) Gold Hill Gerrards Cross and a similar group near Cheshunt.

In the Kentish Weald, Coldharbours, besides being situated on forward slopes of hills in the same manner as in other parts, were also found in the centres of valleys such as Headcorn, Egerton Forstal. A Coldharbour appears with a Beggars Bush at Brookland on Romney Marsh and aligned Coldharbour to Beggars Bush through a Paradise Bush to Lympne C. (the last two named both to be found only on the 1st Edn. 1830 map). Where a Coldharbour was expected but missing, there was found a Beggars Bush or Mockbeggar, usually on the plateau of the hill range, or a Tot or Dod hill. The latter two names were noted in profusion in Surrey, Toat or Tote in the Midhurst region, Tots and Dods all over the higher lands of west England, the Welsh coast and border, Midlands and south Scotland, especially the Cheviots and Pentlands. The

Coldharbours and their attendant -beggar names continue as far west as Tiverton, Tetbury and St. Briavels, while northwards, there are a few in East Anglia, many in Lincolnshire, and as far north as Louth, Halifax and Yeadon, near Leeds. There are about 85 of them in all.

The substitute Col- names such as Caldecote, Calcot and in Scotland, Cauldecoats, fill in many gaps. After the cluster of Coldharbours beyond the Chilterns (from Hatford, Shelswell, Swerford, Lr. Heyford, North Aston, Oxford, Stadhampton, Brill, Ilmer, Aylesbury, etc. to Woburn), there are the four Cladecots spelt in various ways between Shenley and Towcester, and so on in Devon and Cornwall (Coleford, Coldworthy), Wales coast (Cold Blow Narberth, Coel Bren Brecon, Dudwell Mtn Camrose (Pem.)) The Midlands and north lowlands have many col- names (nowhere near coalfields), Dod, Tot with such peculiar variants as Too to, Hill Halifax, Totties Holmfirth. Near Arbor Low, Bakewell, is Robin Hoods Stride, otherwise known as Mockbeggar Hall.

Around Coventry and Nuneaton there are three (H)Arbury names. Other suitable points of less explicable naming are numerous Mount Pleasants, Van (Wales) or Venn (Surrey, New Forest and elsewhere), Plaistow, Reed or Rede and Cubbitt, perhaps relating to the ancient measures found on alignments in Essex-Herts, Sussex. There was one place called Gillreeds, otherwise known as Coldharbour, mentioned in a Sussex rent-roll dated 1630. There were three Gillreeds in Sussex, one near Dorman's Beacon.

(To be concluded in the next issue).

†C.—Cole or Cold (H)Arbour.

THE OCCURRENCE OF COL— IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

Kolonia, an Arab village on the road from Jaffa to Jerusalem, derives its name from a Roman settlement for veteran legionaries, probably men of the Tenth Legion, which occupied Palestine in the first century A.D. Recent excavations have revealed extensive and well-preserved Roman remains.

Pere L. H. Vincent, the Dominican archæologist, has suggested that *Kolonia* may be the site of Emmaus. Josephus says that Vespasian settled 800 Roman soldiers there. We read too, in St. Luke's Gospel of the appearance of Christ to two disciples there.

(Extract from "Daily Telegraph," 16/4/48).

CONCEPTIONS AND AUTOPSIES

To the Editor:

For the proper study of Stone Circles a complete list of circles and the fullest available information is required, may I, therefore, suggest that useful work could be done.

- (a) In compiling a complete list, classified according to the number of stones in the outer circle.
- (b) Fullest details of their orientation and how calculated.
- (c) Position of the entrance.
- (d) Plan and illustrations of the circles and their map references.

The study of the Welsh Triads requires scientific examination so as to determine their antiquity. An enquiry should, therefore, be made into each Triad to ascertain if it has a literary source or whether it be oral tradition. The triads need classification under certain broad divisions, e.g. the nature of God, Man's duty towards God, Man's duty towards his fellow men. In this way we can broaden an enquiry into the religious faith of our early inhabitants, their ethical creed, historical data and so on.

This sketchy draft indicates a valuable line of research and I expect we shall find some indication of Atlantean influence which may indicate the need of linking up with the University of Wales and will serve an admirable purpose if it succeeds in inducing Welsh scholars to devote their attention to the subject.

LEWIS EDWARDS.

LITERARY MONOLOGUE

"The Atlantis Myth," by H. S. Bellamy. Faber & Faber, 10/6. London, 1948.

Bellamy's latest work amplifies those portions of his earlier books dealing with Atlantis, and concisely and clearly gives the whole story from the view point of the Cosmic Ice Theory.

He covers the whole field of Atlantean research from Plato and his predecessor Marcellus, down to the present day, and carefully analyses the Platonic story in its relationship to modern investigations, particularly those of Hanns Hoerbiger.

The story as presented is fascinating and well documented and should be in the hands of every student of the Atlantis legend as presenting a concensus of the most recent lines of discovery not only on the Continent, but also in the Anglo-Saxon world itself.

"Tenthredinoidea of South Eastern Asia," by Rene Malaise.
General Zoogeographical Review, Lund, 1945.

The importance of this work, which is a carefully detailed study of the saw flies of South Eastern Asia, lies in the author's refusal to accept the theory of continental drift put forward by Wegner, Kumel, Du Toit and others. The reviewer's own opinion is that the drift, if any, would have taken tens of millions of years to become effective, and can therefore be discounted. The author considers that the value of drift hypotheses is vitiated by the fact that: "as the separation between the continents grew greater so, in actuality, did the alliance between their floras become closer."

In view of the breakdown of the drift argument the author says: "Consequently there is no other choice but to rely on the Land Bridge Theories." After considering the cores from the bottom of the North Atlantic taken by Dr. Piggot in 1936, he continues: "The testimony now advanced for the first time of the different sedimentation on both sides of the Mid-Atlantic Ridge is, to the author's knowledge, also the first geological evidence of the existence of the sunken continent Atlantis. Biologists have long accepted its former existence as a most probable theoretical possibility, but its first confirmation is given now. Evidently it explains the bio-geographical theories based on the assumption of land bridges and weakens those based on continental eneiophoreses."

This work, which is the fruit of thirty-three years' research into the migration of saw flies, the higher forms of which were already developed before the beginning of the Tertiary period, and therefore constitute a most valuable check on the existence of the greater land masses. It has an excellent series of charts and diagrams together with a bibliography, and should be studied by all those who are interested in the zoo-geographical proofs of the existence of Atlantis.

A new edition of Mosen Jacinto Verdagner's "Atlantida," in Catalan, has appeared in Barcelona, and will be reviewed in the next issue.

Dakers promise a new novel by Francis Ashton, "Alas, This Great City" in August. This will be a record of the last days of Atlantis and the capture of Luna, as envisaged by the Hoerbiger theory.

The reprint of Lewis Spence's well known books, "The History of Atlantis" and "The Problem of Atlantis," which was promised as long ago as 1945, has unfortunately not yet been possible.

CRITIAS.

NEWS FROM THE RESEARCH CENTRE GROUP.

The Hoerbiger Institute.

The Atlantis Research Centre.

The Avalon Society.

Dear Editor,

I would like to thank you for your kind offer to place the hospitality of your columns at the disposal of the newly-formed Research Centre Group, of which I am Chairman. While I realise that our members will not by any means be the total of your readers, nevertheless I feel that the link of mutual scientific interest which binds us all together is so strong that we shall mutually benefit from the relationship.

Perhaps I may trespass on your kindness by asking you to give publicity to some points which have arisen in the wide correspondence which the news of the foundation of these three co-related societies has aroused, and which I think would be of general interest to all your readers.

EGERTON SYKES.

" . . . Through a Lisbon newspaper I was informed about your investigations on a possible and ancient existence of Atlantis. According to said story, your studies have reached the conclusion of it having now submerged in ante-prehistoric eras, i.e. a continent, now submerged, connecting America to Europe. The same opinion was sustained by the writer in a work just published in Portugal based upon a study of sedimentary rocks of Cape Verde Islands as well on geological data. In the work I set up certain relations with the Macaronesian Islands (Azores, Madeira, Canary and Cape Verde Islands) and also with the nearby continents (North Africa, Europe and America)."

From PORTUGAL.

(This book will be reviewed in the next issue.—Editor).

" . . . I was surprised to note the remarks regarding radar tests. Penetration of the sea by radar waves is only possible if the transmitter is above the surface, even then the degree of penetration, which depend on the frequency used, would only be a hundred yards or so. I concede that you could take soundings by 'Azdies' which use a very low frequency, but this would only give you about 6,000 ft. Also Azdies are one of those things which are exclusive to the Navy and well up on the secret list. The normal apparatus for deep soundings is a magnetic striction oscillator, one type of which will take soundings of the order of about 18,000 ft. A radar camera, by which I assume you mean a form of plan position indicator, would never be of use for underwater targets."

From PORTSMOUTH.

"One possibility is that the ancients sailed from the Mediterranean across the Atlantic, and colonised what is now Brazil—these may be relics of Greek, etc. culture in South America.

From LONDON.

"I lived in New Zealand from 1884 till 1888 and was interested in the Maoris, who were so superior to the natives of either Australia or S. Africa. They had a legend of having arrived at New Zealand in a large war canoe. They were not cannibals. They did really beautiful carvings in hard wood and greenstone and wove garments, etc., in the native flax, but do not seem to have been able to write at all, which is strange if they came from a civilised country."

From WORTHING.

"Many years ago in a remote village in the hill country of Andalusia which I was visiting in order to see its Passion Play, enacted annually by the villagers in Holy Week in the open air and in the market square, I recall that in the morning we were taken to see a very beautiful garden. In a shanty three or four men, who were off work for the day, were engaged in dancing what might have been a 'Malaguena,' but possibly only a caricature, for according to modern standards, it was remarkably lewd and obscene."

From HAILSHAM.

MEETINGS.

The Foundation Meetings of the above three societies were held on 16th April, 1948, at 30, Gloucester Place, W.1.

A combined Council Meeting of all three societies was held on May 7th at 9, Markham Square, S.W.3.

LECTURES AND DISCUSSIONS.

It has been suggested that during the summer months the societies should concentrate on tours to various sites of interest and hold informal discussions at 30, Gloucester Place. A series of lectures given by well known authorities will take place from September onwards, in public halls to which members of the outside public could be invited to attend on payment of a small entrance fee.

Members who are willing to address discussion groups are kindly asked to communicate with the Secretary, Ken. 5381.

A members' meeting took place at 30, Gloucester Place, on Friday, 21st May, at 7.30 p.m.

EXCURSIONS.

In view of the success of the recent excursion to Avebury, it has been decided that some further trips should be arranged. Among the places suggested are:—Stonehenge, Woodhenge and Salisbury; Glastonbury, Cheddar Gorge and Wookey Hole; Maiden Castle, Maumbury Rings and Cerne Abbas; and a ten-day tour of Brittany.

It is proposed to visit Glastonbury, Cheddar Gorge, and Wookey Hole during the month of July. Please apply early.

Enquiries should be addressed to:—J. Cordasco, 109, Philbeach Gardens, London, S.W.5.

THE OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY ARE:—

Paragraph three of the Constitutions and Rules of

THE HOERBIGER INSTITUTE.

To investigate the Theory of Cosmic Origins put forward by the late Hanns Hoerbiger, and any subsequent developments or modifications together with other cognate theses, such as may be submitted for consideration.

THE ATLANTIS RESEARCH CENTRE.

To investigate the probability of the Lost Continent of Atlantis having been the Source from which was drawn the fundamental cultures of the two hemispheres.

THE AVALON SOCIETY.

To investigate the probability that from the Megalithic Culture had evolved:

- (i) A system of orientation of sacred and secular sites based upon a common astronomical knowledge.
- (ii) A system of measurement for the construction of these sites for their linking together.
- (iii) A system of surveying indicated by alignments, tracks, standing stones and other objects.
- (iv) An interlocking arrangement of sites based upon triangles, straight lines and circles.
- (v) A system of naming sites which has left its traces in the place names of to-day.
- (vi) A calendar system based upon the formulation of the Zodiac and its application to daily use by means of stone circles and other structures.
- (vii) To consider whether the Arthurian Legends, the Welsh Triads, the Nordic Sagas and Eddas, the Celtic legends may not all contain confused recollections of this period.

In addition, all three societies have the following aims:

To disseminate such knowledge as may be obtained to those likely to be interested by any means found to be appropriate.

To link up with other bodies both in the Commonwealth and abroad, especially in the U.S.A., having similar or potentially similar objects, for the purpose of collecting and co-ordinating information.

To organise visits ranging in importance from excursions to full sized expeditions, for the purpose of investigating sites containing material of possible interest.



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